



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, 1880

Now that there is one, and will soon be two, loose ex Presidents, the question, what is to be done with them? is, fortunately, not firing the Northern heart, but troubling the Northern mind. There are two projects on foot respecting the proper course to be pursued with reference to what have reached in the minds of the Northern people the importance of white elephants. One is to raise a large contribution fund for their support, the other to make them life members of the Senate. As regards the first, it is a matter that lies solely with the contributors and their beneficiaries, but all citizens of the country who have any regard for the Constitution or for the spirit of republican institutions must protest against the adoption of the latter. The Constitution provides that the Senate shall be composed of two members from each State and no more; the life spirit of true republicanism forbids the existence of privileged persons, and American institutions demand that at the expiration of a man's term of office he shall return to the body of the people by whom he was elected. Let individuals or associations present General Grant and Mr. Hayes with as much money as they can collect—the former, at least, will accept all that is offered him; but so far as the government is concerned, let it be clear of them and thank Providence it is well rid of such a brood.

Though more than two weeks have elapsed since the recent election, the Richmond Whig is still engaged in absurdly futile attempts to attribute the utter rout of the Mahonites to any other rather than the true cause. Why don't it stop all such silliness, accept defeat in a becoming manner, and acknowledge what everybody knows, that the chief strength of the party lay in the negroes, and that when they deserted it and supported the straight republican ticket, all its reasonable men knew they would, its party was deprived of its entire effective force, and consequently made the ridiculous parade it did on the 21st instant. We told the Whig how it would be months before the election was held, and the Washington correspondent, three weeks previous, having seen the estimated vote of all the counties in the State, prepared by reliable citizens thereof and sent to the Virginia democratic association at Washington, informed it that the democratic vote would be between ninety five and a hundred thousand, and he could not possibly have been more correct. The Whig was egregiously deceived by its correspondents in the several counties, who were carried away by the too sanguine enthusiasm of new converts, its estimated vote for its ticket in this city, as thus prepared, being, as we understand, four or five times as much as it received, or as anybody at all acquainted with the political sentiment of the city supposed it would be. The Whig should open its eyes and cease its efforts to divide the Virginia democracy.

An "old Virginian" now a resident of the "old North State" in forwarding his subscription to the Gazette says: "The news from the old State is sobering. Thank the Lord I can once more look a man square in the eye and say, I am a Virginian."

VIRGINIA NEWS.
Diphtheria prevails to a considerable extent in Petersburg. In some instances three or four members of a single family are sufferers from the disease.

The Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church, South, commenced its annual session in Danville to day, and is composed of 204 clerical and 45 lay members, representing a white membership of 66,000.

Gov. Holliday has refused to interfere in the case of Marcus D. L. Hawley, convicted in Roanoke county, last month, of the murder of Roanoke, in June, 1879. Hawley will be hanged on the 26th inst. A strong effort was made to obtain executive clemency.

During the present week fires will be lighted in a new iron furnace in Lynchburg, built by Pennsylvania capital. The same company will also mine their own ores a few miles down the river, and will work about 400 hands in all. Another company has made a contract to ship 30,000 tons of ore to Pennsylvania. The Virginia Midland road will have its utmost capacities tested in accommodating the demand for the transportation of ore. Why can't there be a furnace established here in Alexandria, where the facilities are so superior to almost any other place in the land?

FOREIGN NEWS.
The British government is said to be meditating a modification of the cattle import restrictions.

The election of members of the new French Council of Switzerland has resulted in a triumph for the anti-Catholics and extreme radicals. There was another contest between the ministry and the opposition in the French Chambers yesterday, which resulted in a victory for the government, but by so small a majority as to be very significant of their lack of support in the chambers.

The British Government yesterday furnished additional particulars concerning the charges on which the Irish agitators are to be tried. Mr. Parnell will go to Paris immediately; the object of his journey, however, are not made known. John Bright, in a speech at Birmingham yesterday, condemned the land laws, and insisted that coercive measures for their enforcement were of no avail. It is rumored that several Irishmen from the United States have purchased 5,000 rifles in Switzerland and shipped them to Ireland from Italy. There are also rumors that a large quantity of arms have been landed at Galway.

It is reported in financial circles in New York that Vanderbilt has a scheme on hand for reducing the time of steamship voyages between Europe and New York one day and at the same time providing splendid terminal facilities for the New York Central Railroad. The project is to bridge the East river from New York to Hunter's Point, and thus connect the New York Central tracks with those of the Long Island Railroad, which run the entire length of the island. Elevators and storage warehouses are then to be built at Sag Harbor and ocean steamships are to make that port their American terminus.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The canals of New York State will be closed for the winter on the 23d instant.

The Ohio wheat crop for 1880 is 11,000,000 bushels larger than for any previous year in the history of the State.

A snow storm has prevailed at Deadwood for two days, and the thermometer has been down to four degrees below zero.

Ex Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, was yesterday elected to the United States Senate, over A. R. Lawton, the vote being 146 to 64.

Gov. Will, of Louisiana, has appointed Hoo. J. C. Manning, ex Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, United States senator vice Spofford deceased.

Merchants in the jewelry and fancy goods business in New York are quoted as predicting that "more money will be spent this holiday season than at any time since the war."

The Congressional Council, in session in St. Louis yesterday, adopted a resolution "deploring the alarming increase of divorces throughout the land."

In New Orleans yesterday a mandamus was asked and made returnable on Monday to compel the city to levy a tax of \$250,000 to pay the interest on the city consolidated bonds.

Argument in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal case was continued in the United States Circuit Court, in Baltimore yesterday. Mr. Bernard Carter, for the company, occupied the entire day, and made a powerful argument.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has formed a connection with the Philadelphia and Reading and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, by which its trains will be run through to New York.

It is stated that the republicans propose to contest the seats of the democrats returned as elected from the fourth and fifth Louisiana congressional districts, and may also decide to contest the first and second districts.

Fifty men and boys were killed at the Steel Bridge, N. S. mine. The disaster makes thirty widows and one hundred and ten orphans. Seven hundred men, who with their families number at least two thousand persons, are thrown out of employment, and terrible suffering must ensue unless prompt and substantial aid is rendered. The fire in the mine was still raging yesterday, and another explosion was expected.

As stated in yesterday's Gazette a wing of the Minnesota State Hospital for the Insane at St. Peter, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Six hundred lunatics were confined in the building, and although every effort was made to drive them out of their rooms, many refused to go, and some are known to have been burned to death.

Others, including many women, rushed out into the snow covered grounds and wandered away. Many of them believed to have perished from cold, and the total number of deaths from the disaster is estimated at from twenty to fifty.

MONKEYS IN BURMAH.—An essayist writing of monkeys in Burma, makes some surprising revelations of the intelligence of those animals, which are interesting, at least, whether there is any truth in them or not. According to the writer, who spent many years in southern Asia, the monkey is the most reliable observer in the world, and when well trained is able to discriminate between good and spurious coin with a delicacy which his master cannot approximate. When a coin is placed in his hand he first examines its design and inscriptions with great gravity and attention, and then puts the piece in his mouth and tests it by the sense of taste. If it is all right, he passes it to his master with a nod of approval, but if bad, he places it upon the counter with a severe and forbidding expression of countenance. Such a reputation for accuracy in the detection of coin has money-changers, that no one ever thinks of appealing from their decision, and they are regarded as experts, whose judgment is final. Better than this, they are never detected in attempts to defraud or rob their employer, and are extremely reliable in money matters when they get an opportunity, organizing raids in parties of a score or more upon the fruit groves of the neighborhood, and fairly raining the indignant letters (uttered in a single night. That these raids may be detected, proprietors train monkeys of their own to cross themselves in tiger cat skins and conceal themselves in the foliage of the trees. Thus clothed in the pelt of the deadliest and most dreaded enemy of his tribe, the guardian of the most coveted fruit leaps down from his covert at the moment the raiders have become fairly engaged, and rushes in among them with reckless gallantry. Instantly, without stopping to look farther than their spotted hide, the members of the assailing party take up the alarm cry and run away to a panic, shrieking and trembling, while their disguised brother follows close upon their heels. It is said that they never repeat precautions from which they have once been driven in this way, and that the proprietor afterward enjoys an immunity from their depredations which cannot be procured by shooting half a dozen of them in the net of midnight larceny.

THE RUSSIAN WAY OF MAKING A MAN ORTHODOX.—An officer of the Russian army, of distinguished family, was stricken down with a fever while serving in Siberia. He finally became delirious, and the doctors pronounced the case hopeless. Nobody knew that he was a member of the Lutheran Church, and the priest sent for was orthodox. That priest, in spite of the explicit injunctions of his church, administered the sacrament to a man who was out of his mind, and then performed the rite of exorcism. A few hours afterwards the crisis of the fever passed over, and the patient gave evident signs of recovery.

The priest at once proclaimed to the neighborhood that, with God's help, the officer would be improved in health, and was strong once again. Some weeks later, the officer was strong and healthy, and was strong once again. Mark now, what followed. In going one day into the Protestant church of which he had long been a member, he was greeted by his pastor with the request that he would leave the church and not bring with him the penalties which fell upon every heterodox preacher who ministered to the Orthodox. On demanding in astonishment, an explanation, he was informed that the account of his miraculous cure had been sent to the synod, which had warned his former Lutheran pastor that the man was thenceforth Orthodox.

In vain he protested that he had always been a member of the Lutheran church, that he had never voluntarily signed his faith, that the sacrament and extreme unction had been administered to him when he was unconscious. It made no difference—Orthodox he must be, and after some weeks to start for St. Petersburg. Mark now, what followed. In going one day into the Protestant church of which he had long been a member, he was greeted by his pastor with the request that he would leave the church and not bring with him the penalties which fell upon every heterodox preacher who ministered to the Orthodox. On demanding in astonishment, an explanation, he was informed that the account of his miraculous cure had been sent to the synod, which had warned his former Lutheran pastor that the man was thenceforth Orthodox.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Richard M. Venable, ex. v. Frank T. Clark, ex. v. the Baltimore bar, were allowed to practice as counsel in this court; also William H. Mann, of Nottingham county, allowed to practice. Williamson's administrator, et al. v. Graham et al., and Abbott Iron Company v. same, argued by Frank T. Clark, ex. v. James G. Field for appellants, and H. K. Garden, ex. v. for appellees, and continued until to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1880.

In an interview with a newspaper correspondent to day Mr. Hayes told him that any statements published concerning General Schfield's removal from West Point in consequence of the Whitaker affair are yet premature. He did not care to converse on the subject at present further than to say that no new appointment had been made. It was evident, however, from the way he talked that General Schfield, if not the Chief of Engineers, "must go."

With regard to Collector Brady, of Petersburg, about whose removal there is now some talk, in consequence of the part he took in the recent election in Virginia, it may be stated that he was appointed on the 8th of October, 1877, on which day the Finance Committee of the Senate reported favorably upon it. On the next day, however, there was no more opposition developed to his confirmation than it was reported. On the 12th of December following it was, owing solely to the efforts of the two Virginia Senators, who were induced to work in his behalf because he was a debt payer, again reported upon favorably and confirmed the following day. His term will expire on the 13th of December, 1881, and if not "bounced" sooner, his course to both democrats and republicans will effectively prevent the confirmation of his probable reappointment.

The reported appointment by the Governor of Louisiana of a successor to Mr. Spofford's claim to the seat in the Senate, now occupied by Mr. Kellogg, if true, looks as if that famous contested case would come up again at the approaching session.

It is understood here that the real and true reason of the extraordinary efforts Grant made in behalf of Garfield during the campaign recently over, was given by Colonel Dan Platt in his speech at St. Louis, published last Sunday, in which it is stated that when the House of Representatives passed the resolution summoning Grant to appear before a committee of the part he took in the Black Friday affair, Garfield went at once to the White House and heard enough to induce him to come back and use his great influence to have the resolution reconsidered and rescinded. It is stated that Grant had been subjected to an examination of the country would have been disgraced by the proof that the man the people had elected to preside over them and take charge of their interests had entered into a conspiracy with a set of sharpers to ruin the currency of the country in order that they might profit by the infamous transaction.

Mr. Aleck Stephens, of Georgia, who is now here, says he doesn't believe there will be an extra session of Congress, as the democratic majority in the House will be so powerful that Mr. Garfield will not be anxious to convene his cabinet with it before the usual time. Mr. Stephens also says that he will vote to pay the compensation and duties required of them, and should receive compensation for their services.

Major S. P. Bayly was here to day to invite Mr. Keam, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Prof. Green, colored, to be present and make speeches at the republican meeting to be held at Alexandria to-morrow night to celebrate the election of Garfield and Arthur. Mr. Keam accepted, but the colored professor declined, with thanks.

Among the callers at the White House to day were delegations from the National Grange and a Baptist Association, both in session here now. The association of Pres. Messy from the latter was remarked upon.

A prominent Virginia republican here says he doesn't believe the new administration will give any of its patronage to General Mahone, and if it does there will be such a howl among the republicans of the State that its violation will continue till 1881. There is some difference of opinion as to whether the Senate or a session to confirm the President's cabinet are more important, or of course, such questions.

There are about a dozen applicants for the postmastership of the House, made vacant by the death of the late Capt. Stewart, of Alexandria. Among them are Judge N. W. Wedderburn, formerly of Alexandria, but now a resident of this city and the editor of the Washington Sunday Gazette.

Costagiani, the successor of Bramidi as fresco painter at the Capitol, is presently at work in the dome. He works with more rapidity than his predecessor, whose picture, according to his contractors, his own, is said to be the best of the kind. It is the first set on the first row from the door on the left of the main aisle, and is considered the best in the Senate.

W. H. Brown was appointed postmaster at Eldorado, Culpeper county, Va., to-day, vice J. L. Groves resigned.

Black, the man arrested a night or two ago while defending himself against the furious assault of a republican and as traitor to the party, and who was sentenced to the public county here to day to six months imprisonment in jail.

"WARTO THE KNIFE."—At a meeting of the "faithful" at Herndon, in Fairfax, on last Thursday night, which is said to have been a "warto the knife" which Frank Douglas exhorted, and at the close of his remarks declared a "warto the knife" the following preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, The republicans of Fairfax county, having abundant and conclusive evidence that the custom house, postoffice, and internal revenue officials of the city of Alexandria used the influence acquired by their official positions to disrupt and obstruct the republican party of this congressional district to give aid and comfort to our common enemy, even to the extent of distributing bogus tickets with the names of democratic candidates printed thereon, and circulating reports that the republican candidate for congress had been withdrawn, thereby misleading many voters and becoming largely responsible for the defeat of the republican ticket in this district; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby denounce them as unworthy of the confidence and respect of all true republicans and as traitors to the party, and we request and urge the heads of departments to whom they are directly responsible to call them to a strict account for their action."

The assembly was presided over by B. W. Clark, with Geo. W. Lacy, secretary.

APPLES.—The Lynchburg Virginian says:—"The Althorpe pigpen has been shipped to England, and as we are informed, is a great favorite in Boston. This apple grows well in the adjoining county of Nelson, and during the lifetime of the late Mr. William Masie, he paid great attention to its culture, and shipped them extensively."

"Fixed out Virginia can raise apples equal to any in the world; and it seems to us that it would pay our farmers to give more attention to the raising of winter apples. There can be found now on this in this city, apples brought from Boston. But why should we import apples from Massachusetts, if the best of the broad acres in this better climate were all wide awake?"

Official Vote of Virginia

COUNTIES.		For Hayes	For Garfield
Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Accomack	1,863	353	1,555
Alexandria	402	2	459
Albemarle	1,818	612	1,244
Albemarle	250	70	146
Amelia	279	147	966
Amherst	1,821	108	1,068
Appomattox	580	201	461
Augusta	2,649	671	1,039
Bath	199	164	85
Bedford	2,905	148	1,888
Bland	113	375	60
Botetourt	1,429	179	596
Brown	208	577	1,169
Buckingham	576	446	842
Buena Vista	110	162	33
Campbell	1,678	55	1,241
Carroll	1,199	153	338
Charles	1,182	160	1,172
Charles City	233	93	464
Charlotte	715	239	1,109
Chesapeake	1,020	220	955
Clerke	1,013	34	362
Craig	332	34	926
Culpeper	1,694	211	476
Cumtucket	418	126	905
Dickerson	13	163	40
Dinwiddie	396	224	1,074
Elizabeth City	468	10	1,182
Essex	692	36	935
Fauquier	2,420	182	1,187
Fairfax	1,812	24	1,308
Fredricksburg	365	10	265
Frederick	392	251	297
Front Royal	1,922	556	865
Franklin	1,794	411	766
Giles	298	100	832
Gloucester	692	201	489
Green	716	682	157
Greene	275	386	196
Greenland	208	266	824
Giles	589	223	215
Halifax	1,838	273	1,987
Hanover	1,179	268	886
Henrico	1,023	157	1,032
Herbert	691	590	937
Highland	210	421	75
Isles of Wight	938	269	731
James City	99	142	358
King George	331	146	792
King and Queen	656	64	681
King William	336	166	514
Lancaster	462	37	646
Lee	693	595	1,792
Loudoun	2,635	145	1,792
Louis	829	356	1,230
Lynchburg	252	394	840
Maddison	740	380	479
Martinsburg	881	71	266
Middlesex	805	321	213
Montgomery	500	3	674
Montross	898	415	601
Nassau	514	566	955
New Kent	107	324	261
Nelson	1,417	125	910
Norfolk	1,447	154	2,047
Northampton	722	48	916
Northumberland	684	20	591
Nottingham	129	276	1,043
Orange	958	153	889
Park	767	442	318
Pasquotank	317	760	149
Pennsylvania	3,180	206	2,624
Potomac	220	221	668
Pr. Edward	518	357	1,106
Pr. George	284	161	961
Pr. James	656	239	694
Pr. William	1,095	24	459
Pulaski	579	154	467
Rappahannock	936	52	379
Richmond	514	17	631
Ross	1,637	71	991
Ross	694	309	691
Ross	1,812	124	1,424
Ross	324	635	510
Shenandoah	1,433	1,336	350
Shenandoah	979	594	1,719
Smyth	541	573	202
Spotsylvania	565	266	576
Stafford	487	421	263
Stafford	436	37	632
Stafford	390	288	1,203
Stafford	678	674	145
Stafford	478	105	603
Stafford	115	26	287
Stafford	217	251	123
Stafford	920	70	146
Stafford	1,132	1,094	512
Stafford	891	637	373
Stafford	413	51	691
Stafford	32,439	29,465	73,655

CITIES.

Alexandria	1,458	82	974
Danville	741	8	595
N. Danville	139	5	99
Fredricksburg	484	48	272
Lynchburg	1,376	24	1,381
Manassas	463	51	868
Norfolk	1,448	561	1,813
Petersburg	1,045	725	1,613
Portsmouth	1,173	93	1,024
Richmond	4,945	462	2,159
Stafford	723	53	361
Winchester	410	146	392
Williamsburg	53	68	108
Total	14,473	2,259	10,064

Total vote cast as above, 212,696; total vote in 1869, 229,739; in 1872, 184,855; in 1876, 235,228.

FIRST DISTRICT.

peper,	1,161	288	761
edrick,	1,318	347	343
blax,	1,504	429	1,242
quaker,	2,377	181	1,235
utahou,	2,614	255	1,695
ciuso,	737	410	450
age,	979	184	825
ppshenack,	915	66	375
ured,	874	92	164
conesser,	371	210	367

Garrison's majority over Wol., 1,345.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Barbour.	Williams.	Ely.	
Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	
Alexandria city	1,486	166	870
Alexandria co.	264	5	485
Clarke	949	103	358
Culpeper	1,161	288	781
Fredricksburg	1,318	347	1,242
Frederick	1,404	429	1,343
Frederick	2,377	181	1,835
Lancaster	2,614	255	2,225